

# THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

VOLUME I.

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"My brother's welfare, it shall be  
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"For love and kindness please God more  
Than if we give him all our store;  
And brethren here, who dwell in love,  
Are like his happy ones above."

## The Weekly Gleaner,

A PERIODICAL, DEVOTED TO

RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND  
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE  
AND GENERAL NEWS.

JULIUS ECKMAN, D. D.,

EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

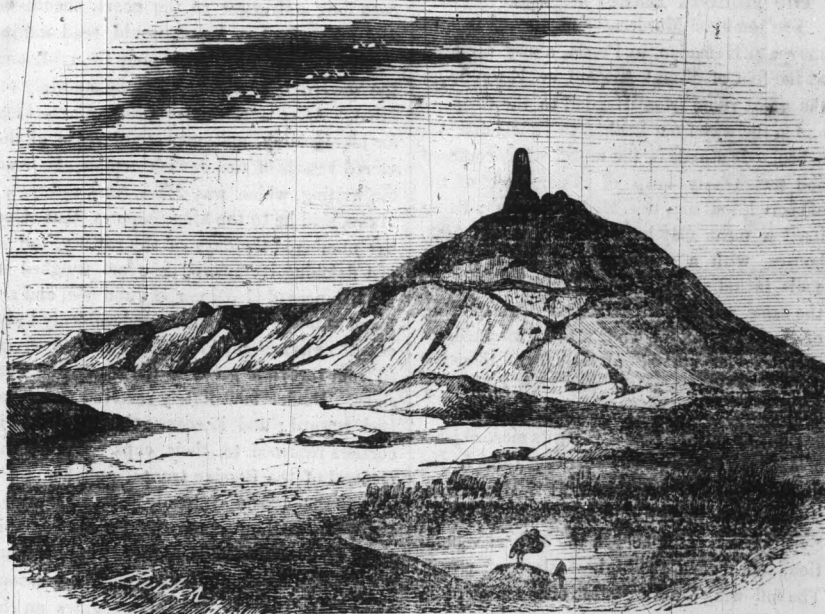
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THE TOWER OF BABEL.

### Remarkable and Startling Discoveries in the East.

Discoveries of the Ruins of the Tower of Babel.  
BEIRUT, Monday, Dec. 8, 1856.

It is nearly two years since that I informed your readers of the grand and instructive discoveries in ancient Nineveh, made by Mr. Place, the French Consul in Mosul. Following up the ancient researches of Mr. Rotta and Mr. Layard, he brought to light monuments of that long-entombed city, which equally amazed and delighted the world. A man of genius and enthusiasm, he was encouraged by his successes to extend his researches, which he now closes with an achievement, which, if his opinions shall be verified, will add imperishable lustre to his name. The Tower of Babel was supposed to exist only as a Biblical souvenir—a thing of memory and not of substance. And indeed, to many who contemplated it only in its audacity and folly, it seemed a myth or fancy only of Oriental imaginativeness or superstition. Besides, no locality was assigned to the structure, except the great plain of Shinar, and no debris or ruins remained as the proof of its veritable reality.

How surprising, then, its discovery—if discovery it shall prove—that Titanic structure, whose base was laid in the earth yet soaked with the waters of the flood, and whose sum-

mit was designed to pierce the very heavens! And why not discovered? Nineveh has yielded up its secrets after a burial of long centuries. Babylon once the glory of the Chaldean's excellency, has opened her gates again, if not to her Persian besiegers, at least to the living generation, of all races, and in her cylinder-books offers her history to the world's inspection. What remained for discovery in the wreck and ruin of the old world, but Babel, that mighty tower which was designed to pierce the skies and defy a second deluge!

There is a providence to be traced in these discoveries. They serve not only to arouse but to instruct; they not only gratify the curiosity, but establish beyond all doubt and controversy the veracity and inspiration of the Sacred Records.

The substance of the information which has just been circulated relating to the discovery of the Tower of Babel, I will give in few words, expecting soon to receive fuller details, at the same time remarking that the French Consul-General of Beirut, Mr. Lesseps, has received various curious articles which were found in the tower, which I hope soon to see and describe. I think my hand, if not heart, will fairly tremble, if once it takes hold of the shovels, the trowels, and the hods used by those old masons and builders.

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### THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

1. Thou shalt have no more gods but me.
2. Before no idol bow thy knee.
3. Take not the name of God in vain;
4. Nor dare the Sabbath day profane.
5. Give both thy parents honor due.
6. Take heed that thou no murder do.
7. Abstain from words and deeds unclean;
8. Nor steal, though thou art poor and mean;
9. Nor make a wiful lie, nor love it.
10. What is thy neighbor's, dare not covet.

The village of Arbela, so famous in history for the decisive battle fought near it by Darius and Alexander, is only a few day's journey from Mosul, to which Mr. Place, wearied with the monotonous wonders of Nineveh, set off with his accustomed enthusiasm in search of new discoveries, in a region celebrated in classical history. On his way, an incident occurred which proves to what a degree the statements of history respecting the locality are the simple truth. The escort of Mr. Place, dismounted when they reached the field of Arbela, following the example of the Consul, who wished to study the battle field.

Now it is well known that Darius employed 300,000 men for many days in leveling this plain and in breaking whatever would interpose an obstacle to his cavalry and chariots of war. In the centre of the old battle-field or Arbella, rises a hill of colossal dimensions, whose object the party vainly conjectured, thinking it might be a tomb, or a triumphal monument, or more likely both. Unfortunately, they had not time to examine it, nor the appliances necessary for exploring it.

Passing on, Mr. Place and his party at length discovered what they believed to be nothing less than the veritable remains of the Tower of Babel—the wonder of wonders, and the grandest spectacle which the eyes of men can contemplate in this age of the world. This proud tower, which was built in defiance of Heaven, and aimed to pierce the very skies, has lost, in the course of ages, its cloud-reaching elevation. Six of its eight stories have fallen and crumbled into dust; but the two which remain are so high that they may be seen for fifty or sixty miles around. The base of the tower is quadrangular, and each side about six hundred feet long. The tower is made of bricks of the purest clay, and of a white color,



which is a little shaded with a yellow tint. Under a clear sun, and as a whole, this ancient monument of human skill and daring, presents a fine blending of colors which sets the painter's pallet at defiance. Before being baked, the bricks had been covered with characters, traced with the accuracy of the hand of a writing-master. Near the top of the letters the straight strokes were adorned with flourishes resembling the heads of nails. All was neat, regular and severe; and, indeed, those who saw these specimens of ancient calligraphy, affirmed that the fathers of the human race wrote a better hand than their children.

Another curious fact arrested the attention of the exploring party. The sacred record runs thus: "And it came to pass as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the valley of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said one to another—Go to, let us make brick, and burn them thoroughly; and they had brick for stone, (or instead of stone,) and slime had they for mortar." Modern skeptics may ask: Where could these builders obtain all this bitumen? for a vast quantity must have been demanded to meet the wants of so many trowels. It is a singular coincidence that Mr. Place discovered a fountain at a small distance from the tower, whose waters flow in such abundance as almost to form a river. The stream forces its way into a river in the vicinity, did not the people hasten to stop it by setting the bituminous flood on fire, when they tranquilly wait till the fire is extinguished for the want of aliment. Thus the old fountain still pours out inexhaustible quantities of bitumen, or *slime*, which supplied these old builders in their vast enterprise. Bitumen also adds to the durability of bricks, as well as firmly consolidates them in masonry. Could anything be added to the marvel of the coincidence? Thus travels and expeditions in Assyria become Biblical corollaries, and new proofs are never wanting of old truths.

Among the interesting discoveries of Mr. Place, were certain inscriptions on fillets of gold, silver and copper, and also upon a metal now unknown, and which has somewhat the appearance of ivory. It has been submitted to the experiments of an intelligent metallurgist, and its qualities will soon be ascertained.

Some very curious photographs, taken by the expedition, completed their labors, one of which was of the ruins of the palace of the famous Queen Semiramis. This ancient monument, situated on the height of a mountain raised by the hands of men, overlooks the awful solitudes which surround Lake Van—a body of water six or seven times larger than Lake Geneva.

It is not strange that a gentleman who had seen and handled some of the articles brought from the Tower of Babel by Mr. Place, should be excited as he says he was: "In relation to archaeological news, I take the liberty to inform you that I have just seen the *oldest* things of the old world. Indeed, I do not know that I should be more surprised at seeing the fragments of the ark itself. Fancy to yourself that I have just touched and held in my hand, and turned and turned again in every way, a little *morceau* of the Tower of Babel. This trinket of moulded clay, illustrated and baked by the sons of Noah, has passed from the plains of Shinar to the chapel of St. Mermin, and is the fruit of the strokes of the hammer in the hand of Mr. Place, our learned and enterprising Consul, to whom I am indebted for a sight of this precious little relic about which cluster so many grand souvenirs."

I will only add, that if your readers wish to

obtain a distinct and accurate idea of the region referred to, in which lies the battle-field of Arbela, and the plain of Shinar, they should open their Atlas and survey the country between Mosul on the Tigris, and Lake Van, south-east of Mount Ararat. It was very natural that the sons of Noah, descending from Ararat, should commence their agricultural labors in the fertile and well watered plain of Shinar, lying to the east, where in terrible remembrance of the flood they vainly and impiously attempted a work which should protect them from the recurrence of the disaster. Recently Major Frazer, who belonged to the staff of Gen. Williams, the hero of Kars with three or four other Englishmen, had gained the summit of Mount Ararat—the first feat of the kind since the children of Noah descended from it. Thus, by a singular coincidence, about the same time, the sacred summit was reached where the ark rested, and the tower discovered which was erected on the plain at its base.—*Boston Evening Traveller*.

#### The Tomb of Esther and Mordecai.

The tomb of Mordecai and Esther is still shown in Hamadan, in Persia, a city situated at the foot of Mount Alwend, or Elwund, on the great route from Bagdad to the Caspian, and in the way from Isfahan to Tabriz and Ard-beel. It stands in the midst of a confused and melancholy heap of ruins, those of the ancient Ecbatana, the Median capital; being itself a mean clay-built town of about 9000 houses, with a population of about 40,000 souls, including 600 Jewish families, and nearly the same number of Armenians. In the time of R. Benjamin, of Tudela, it contained, as this traveler states, about four thousand Jewish inhabitants. It has been famous in modern days only for its manufacture of leather; but no city of Persia presents more objects of antiquarian research. Among these is the tomb of our two worthies. It is situated in the centre of the city, in front of one of the Synagogues. It is held in the highest veneration, and kept in the highest state of repair. The following is a translation of the inscription on the dome over these tombs: "On Thursday, the 15th of the month Adar, in the creation of the world 4484, the building of this temple over the tombs of Mordecai and Esther was finished by the hands of two benevolent brothers—Elias and Samuel, sons of the late Ishmael of Kachan." Ferrier, in his "Caravan Journeys and Wanderings," says, "It is now nearly eleven centuries and a half since this monument was constructed. The tombs are made of rather hard wood, which suffers little from the effects of time. They are covered with Hebrew inscriptions, still very legible, of which Sir John Malcolm has given the following translation: "At that time there was in the palace of Sazs, a certain Jew, of the name of Mordecai; he was the son of Jair of Simai, who was the son of Kish, a Benjamite, for Mordecai the Jew was the second of that name under the King Ahasuerus, a man, much distinguished among the Jews, and enjoying great consideration among his own people, anxious for their welfare, and seeking to promote the peace of all Asia."

#### Belshazzar.

Belshazzar, Nabonedus, or Lahynitus, the son of Evil-Merodab and Nitocris, and the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, and king of Babylon, was a most worthless and inactive prince; but his famed mother exerted herself exceedingly for the support of the kingdom. About the 17th year of his reign, A. M. 3466, and just when Cyrus the famed conqueror laid

siege to his capital, Belshazzar, probably on a festival sacred to the idol Sheshach, made a splendid feast for a thousand of his lords. Heated with wine, he ordered the sacred vessels, taken from the temple of God at Jerusalem, to be brought; in these, he, his wives, concubines and lords, drank in an intemperate and idolatrous manner, singing songs in honor of their idols. The appearance of a hand, and writing the king's condemnation on the wall, checked their mirth, and filled them with terror. Belshazzar was struck into such a panic, that the joints of his thighs loosed, and he trembled exceedingly. None present could either read or explain the writing. The magicians, astrologers and others famed for wisdom, were called; and a scarlet suit of apparel, a golden chain for his neck, and the office of third ruler in the kingdom, was the reward promised to him who should read and interpret it. Ignorant of the characters, or struck with a panic, none of them could pretend to read or interpret the writing. The sagacious Nitocris, hearing of the perplexity of her son and his courtiers, desired that Daniel, who, it seems, had been long a stranger to the court, should be sent for; who, she hoped, would read and interpret it. He was immediately brought, and the reward offered him, which he modestly refused. After a faithful reproof of the king for his idolatry, and ungrateful abuse of the sacred vessels of the Jewish temple, he read the writing, which was *Mene, tekel, upharsin*; *MENE*, said he to the king, imports that God has numbered the days of thy royalty, and is just finishing it; *TEKEL*, thou art weighed in the balances of God's purpose and law, and art found wanting in goodness, and suddenly to be cut off; *UPHARSIN*, thy kingdom is divided, wrested from thee; and given to the Medes and Persians. Daniel immediately received the promised reward; and it seems the king and his courtiers returned to their camps. Cyrus, the General of the Persian troops, and his uncle Darius the Mede, had already besieged Babylon two years without success. Foreseeing this feast, he diverted the Euphrates from its channel. That very night he marched his troops along the channel; the brazen gates on the river being left open by the drunken Chaldeans, they rushed in and filled the city with terrible bloodshed and confusion. Gobrias and Gadata, two Babylonian deserters, with some choice Persian warriors, rushed into the palace, killed the guards, plunged their swords into the bowels of king Belshazzar and his nobles, whilst they were scarce awakened from their sleep and drunkenness.

**CARVACROL, THE NEW REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.**—Dr. Bushman gives, in the *Medical Times*, the following account of this new compound, which, though well known in Germany as a quick and effectual cure for one of the most worrying ills "that flesh is heir to," is now for the first time published in England. Carvacrol is an oily liquid, with a strong taste and unpleasant odor. It may be made by the action of iodine on oil of caraway or on camphor. A few drops applied, on cotton wool, to a decayed and painful tooth, give immediate relief. Carvacrol much resembles creosote in appearance, and is used in similar cases of tooth-ache, but its effect is much more speedy and certain.

**TO CURE TOOTH-ACHE.**—A remedy often effectual, is to fill the mouth with warm water, and immediately after with cold.

**ANOTHER CURE FOR TOOTH-ACHE.**—Powdered alum will not only relieve the tooth-ache but prevent the decay of the tooth.

## PSYCHOLOGY.

### The Trance.

One of the most remarkable trances upon record, is that of the well known William Tennent, a Presbyterian clergyman, then of Brunswick, N. J. There are persons now living who knew this pious man, and some who still believe he actually died, or left the body and went to heaven. The following is his own account of it:

"While I was conversing with my brother on the state of my soul, and the fears I had entertained of my future welfare, I found myself in an instant in another state of existence, under the direction of a superior Being, who ordered me to follow him. I was accordingly wafted along I know not how, till I beheld at a distance an ineffable glory, and the impressions of which on my mind it is impossible to communicate to mortal man. I immediately reflected on my happy change, and thought—Well, blessed be God! I am safe at last, notwithstanding all my fears. I saw an innumerable host of happy beings surrounding the inexpressible glory, in acts of adoration and joyous worship; but I did not see any bodily shape or representation in the glorious appearance. I heard things unutterable. I heard their songs and hallelujahs of thanksgiving and praise, with unspeakable rapture. I felt joy unutterable and full of glory. I then applied to my conductor, and requested leave to join the happy throng; on which he tapped me on the shoulder, and said 'You must return to earth.' This seemed like a sword through my heart. In an instant I recollect to have seen my brother disputing with the doctor. The three days during which I had appeared lifeless seemed to be not more than ten or twenty minutes. The idea of returning to this world of sorrow and trouble gave me such a shock, that I fainted repeatedly." He added: "Such was the effect on my mind of what I had seen and heard, that if it be possible for a human being to live entirely above the world and the things of it, for sometime afterwards I was that person. The ravishing sound of the songs and hallelujahs that I heard, and the very words that were uttered, were not out of my ears for at least three years. All the kingdoms of the earth were, in my sight, as nothing and vanity; and so great were my ideas of heavenly glory, that nothing which did not in some measure, relate to it, could command my serious attention."

This extraordinary event is abundantly confirmed by the worthy successor of Mr. Tennent in the pastoral charge of his church. He states that after hearing from Mr. Tennent's own mouth a particular narration of this surprising trance, he said to him, "Sir, you seem to be one indeed raised from the dead, and may tell us what it is to die, and what you were sensible of while in that state." He replied in the following words: "As to dying—I found my fever increase, and I became weaker and weaker and weaker, until all at once, I found myself in heaven as I thought. I saw no shape as to the Deity, but glory all unutterable." Here he paused, as though unable to find words to express his views, and lifting up his hands, proceeded: "I can say as Paul did, I heard and saw things unutterable. I saw a great multitude before this glory, apparently in the height of bliss, singing most melodiously. I was transported with my own situation, viewing all my troubles ended, and my rest and glory begun; and was about to join the happy multitude, when one came to me, looked me full in the face, laid his hands upon my shoulder, and said, 'You must go back.' These



words ran through me; nothing could have shocked me more; I cried out, "Lord must I go back?" With this shock I opened my eyes in this world. When I saw I was in this world I fainted, then came to, and fainted for several times, as one naturally would have done in so weak a situation."

I am not able to state whether any cases of spontaneous trance or ecstasy are on record of persons not religious; but certain it is, that for ages past, persons in the different religious denominations have been known to fall into this state. In number 7, page 55, we gave an instance from the Talmud; and the Papists have, from the beginning of their history, manifested great enthusiasm in detailing accounts of what they call "miraculous" ecstasy.

The subject of our narrative the Rev. Mr. Tennent, came very near being buried alive, while in this state, as did also Ann Atherton, of whom Turner gives an account. This woman, we are told, remained seven days without breathing, and live coals to her feet did not blister them. Just as all hope was given up, her body began to grow warmer, and her friends, encouraged by this symptom, began to apply remedies anew, until they succeeded in reviving her. She called for her mother, related to her an experience somewhat similar to that of Tennant's, and, to confirm it, told of having seen in the other world three or four persons, whose names she gave, and who had died during her trance. She lived two years afterwards, and died happily. Robert Young tells of a young lady who fell in a trance, so that for several days the only signs of life that presented themselves were a slight foaming at the mouth, and a little warmth about the region of the heart. At the end of a week she suddenly cried out, "Mr. C. is dead." Those around, thinking her under the influence of delirium, replied she was mistaken, as he was not only alive, but well. But she persisted in her statement, saying she had seen him and Mr. B., another neighbor, in the spirit world. To satisfy her, they sent out to make inquiries, and to their astonishment found that both had died but half an hour before. She informed them that at the time she was supposed to have died, a celestial being conducted her into the invisible world, and revealed to her many mysterious things, her account of which agrees in the main, with that of Tennant and others whose cases are recorded from times immemorial to this day.

GOD IN ALL THINGS.—If we have God in all things while they are ours, we shall have all things in God when they are taken away.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

**To Parents, Guardians and to our Children.**—The School for Religious Instruction, which, in consequence of the publication of The Gleaner, and a want of a proper locality, has only been open on Saturdays and Sundays, will now be continued on the regular days, as indicated in our advertisement. The rooms are situated in the second story of the brick building, No. 133 Clay street, between Leidesdorff and Sansome, opposite the Printing Office of O'Mera & Painter.

#### Notice to Israelites.

OUR FRIENDS OF STOCKTON, through Mr. A. B. BLACKMAN, deeply regretting the late occurrences at the Asylum, over which, however, they had no control, bring to the notice of their co-religionists in the State of California, that should the hand of Heaven, in its inscrutable counsel, ever afflict any of Israel's sons or daughters so that they should have to take refuge in the Asylum of their City, on notice being given to the Parnass, or to the Secretary of the Synagogue Ra'im Ahobim, they will be ready to offer every assistance, and pay every attention that may be in their power. ja36-1m

#### Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

S. SOLOMONS, President.  
M. L. PINCUS, Secretary. ja30

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

##### Abstemiousness.

Many cases of illness, both in adults and children, may readily be cured by abstinence from all food. Head-aches, disordered stomachs, and many other attacks, are often caused by violating the rules of health, and, in consequence, some part of the system is overloaded, or some of the organs are clogged. Omitting one, two, or three meals, as the case may be, gives the system a chance to rest, and allows the clogged organs to dispose of their burdens. The practice of giving drugs to clear out the stomach, though it may afford the needed temporary relief, always weakens the system, while abstinence secures the good result without doing any injury.

Said a young gentleman to a distinguished medical practitioner in Philadelphia, "Doctor, what do you do for yourself when you have a turn of headache, or other slight attack?"

"Go without my dinner," was the reply.

"And if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my supper?"

"But if that does not cure you, what then?"

"Go without my breakfast. We physicians seldom take medicines ourselves, or use them in our families, but we cannot make our patients believe it."

Many cases of slight indisposition are cured by a change of diet. Thus, if a person suffers from constipation, has headache, slight attacks of fever or dyspepsia, the cause may often be removed by eating rye mush and molasses, baked apples, and other fruits.—*Domestic Receipt Book.*

**COLD OR INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.**—Mix a few bread crumbs with the white of an egg, put it in a bag of soft muslin, and apply it to the eye. It will afford relief in a few minutes, and generally a cure in a day. It is best applied at night, or when lying down. When removed, bathe the eye well with warm water, using a bit of muslin, not a sponge.

**GUM-BOILS.**—A gum-boil is sometimes a primary disease, depending on an inflammation of the gums from accidental and common causes, in which case the lancet, or leaving it to nature, soon restores the gum to a healthy state; but it more generally arises from a carious tooth, in which case extraction is necessary. If there be any constitutional disturbance about the face, leeches and purgatives, and the usual means for subduing inflammation may be resorted to.

##### A Card.

To the public who wish to save their natural teeth, or to have new ones inserted, they can save fifty per cent. by employing Dr. Burbank, as his Dental work is superior to that of any other Dentist in the State, and not surpassed by any in the world. It is an absolute fact that half the money paid for dentistry in this city, is money thrown away, especially with those who have teeth filled. If you wish to SAVE YOUR MONEY and your TEETH, employ Dr. Burbank, 2d floor of the Express Building, corner Montgomery and California streets. m6 3m

#### JOB PRINTING.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds, as Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, Invitations, etc., Plain and ornamental, executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Gleaner, No. 133 Clay street.

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Goods packed to go safe to any part of the country, free of charge.

JOHN SHIRLEY,  
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#### Correspondence.

To Messrs. Newmark, Kremer & Co., Los Angeles.

GENTLEMEN:

Your Mr. Newmark, of this city, has kindly undertaken to procure, under your inspection, some Pure Native California Wine for use on the approaching Passover Holidays. If you have done so, you will please forward the same per next steamer.

And oblige your ob't serv't

HENRY J. ISAACS.

S. E. Corner Battery & Sacramento Streets,  
San Francisco.

February 13th 1857.

HENRY I. ISAACS:

Dear Sir.

Your favor 13th ult. is at hand. We would merely state that we have attended strictly to your request in accordance with the tenets of our Holy religion, and have forwarded the Wine as per your order. You may be sure it is the pure article as we intend using some of it for the ensuing Passover.

We are Yours, &c.

NEWMARK & KREMER  
Los Angeles, March 10th, 1857.

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HENRY I. ISAACS, will keep the above article on Battery Street next door to the corner of Sacramento, where he will provide a Kosher Lunch during the Passover, for his Israelitish Brethren. Also Pure Kosher Rum (direct importation) now in bond, to be had only of him. mb20tf

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75 cases Oregon Hams;  
80 cases Oregon Bacon;  
50 cases Oregon Shoulders. m13 1m



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Silver Candlesticks;

Silver Cake Baskets;

Silver Waiters;

Silver Castors;

Silver Caps;

Silver Napkin Rings, etc.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer for sale at Very Low Prices. m6 tf

#### Wanted.

WATCHES TO REPAIR.—The Undersigned having learned his trade at the principal manufacturing places in Europe, and having been engaged in practically and continuously for the last fifteen years, guarantees full satisfaction to all his patrons. The charges will be much lower than anywhere else, as he does all the work himself, and every watch will be strictly warranted to keep good time for one year. JOS. LIPMAN.

m6 3m 175 Clay st, former Arcade building.



# The Weekly Gleaner.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1857.

## Repositories of the Gleaner.

Copies of the GLEANER can be had at the News Depositories of

Mr. HUTCHING'S,  
at Rosenfeld's, 146 Montgomery street.  
Messrs. SULLIVAN'S,  
Washington street, near the Post Office.  
Mr. JOHN H. STILL,  
Bookstore, 86 Kearney street.  
Also, at the POST OFFICE Building.  
Mr. JOHN F. CRAWFORD,  
At Casserel & Hossack's News Depot,  
Sacramento.  
Mr. LOWE,  
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## AGENTS WANTED.

We wish to appoint competent Agents for the *Weekly Gleaner* all over the State, on the terms mentioned in our Circular. Gentlemen in the Book and Stationary line are requested to send in their orders, and they will be attended to punctually.

## The "Gleaner" for the Atlantic States.

### REDUCED PRICES.

A great number of copies of the first issue of the *Gleaner*, purchased here at the usual prices, were sent to the Atlantic States and Europe. To increase the usefulness and circulation of this publication, we bring to the notice of our readers, that copies to the East will be mailed and forwarded from our office at the rate of \$3 00 per annum. Please address 133 Clay street, up stairs.

### For the East.

The *Gleaner* is expected to find a wide circulation in the Atlantic States.

The subscription price in the East will be \$3 00.

In the absence of regularly constituted Agents, we respectfully beg the following gentlemen to act as Agents, or to appoint trustworthy men to act in that capacity, and to allow them the usual percentage. Subscribers may send in their subscriptions and pay all moneys to the following gentlemen.

MOBILE—At the Bookstore of Mr. Gotzel.  
NEW ORLEANS—Isaac Hart, Esq.; or, to Gershon Karsheedz.

CHARLESTON—Rev. Solomon Jacobs.  
ALBANY—Dr. Elkan Cohen.

NEW YORK—Rev. M. Isaacs; or, Mr. E. Boas, 150 Broadway, corner of Liberty street.

RICHMOND, VA.—Mr. Fabian Bendan.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rev. Simon Tuske.

CHICAGO—Mr. Aaron Meyer.  
CUMBERLAND, OHIO—Rev. Isaac Straus.

PHILADELPHIA—Moss Brothers, Publishers.  
CLEVELAND—Dr. Isaac Wise; or, Mr. M. Ezekiel.

BALTIMORE—Dr. David Einhorn.

## To Subscribers of the Sinai.

The learned editor of the *Sinai* appeals to the friends and supporters of that valuable literary journal, to send in their subscriptions for the last year—which ought to have been paid in advance. Our friends in this city and the State, are politely requested to send in their money to the Agent, Mr. Meyer Steppacher, Broadway, next house to the Synagogue, or the office of the *Gleaner*, 133 Clay street, up stairs.

Parties who do not receive their copies regularly, please put your order into the box at office, 133 Clay street, up stairs.

## THE NEWS.

### Foreign News.

We are indebted for the following items to the *Asmonean* and the *Israelite*:

PRUSSIA.—In the 27 districts into which Prussia is divided there are 218,318 Jews. They possess 580 places of worship; 109 of them are doctors of medicine, law or philosophy. There is not one of the newspapers or periodicals of Prussia, which has not some Jew connected with it; several are entirely conducted by Jews.

The scheme for publishing a journal of science and art in Berlin, to which 20,000 Tualers shares were subscribed, was designed and carried out by our co-religionist, the distinguished Dr. Lazarus. Messrs. B. Kirchberg, of Cologne and E. Bleifeder of Berlin, both Israelites, were elected directors of the Prussian Mercantile Association. Since December 1, 1856 a new Jewish paper appears in Berlin. The name of the editor yet unknown.

In regard to the Protestant Prelate in Pomerania who was punished by the Prussian government, because he stated in his sermon—"Those Christians who were present at the dedication of a synagogue, crucified Christ again"—the Superintendent Meinholt introduced a bill in the provincial diet of Pomerania which passed by a unanimous vote—providing that no minister should be fined or punished for his statements in the church, by the governmental authorities unless the consistory decide so.

BADEN.—According to the last census in Baden, this duchy has 166 Jewish congregations under 16 Rabbis, and a consistory called *Gerrath*. This body consists of the following gentlemen: Ministerial-counsellor Schmidt, President; Dr. Hochstaedler, Dr. Oettinger, Messrs. Solomon Aberle, Massenbach and Rabbi Altmann.

BAVARIA.—The *Schwabische Merkur* says, "A journeyman tailor, who was an Israelite, of Beyrent, Bavaria, was tried for robbery in the third degree. This case is remarkable for its being the first on the criminal records of this district, that an Israelite was accused of a crime."

Professor Baumgarten, Doctor of Divinity of Rostock, Schwerin published a pamphlet in Brunswick, in which he enlightens the community about his removal from the theological examination-committee of this university. He says, he gave one candidate of theology the following theme, "Was the highpriest Jehodah justifiable in killing the reigning queen Athalia? 2. Kings xl 4-16, and 2. Chron. xxiii. 1-15. When the composition was handed to the professor, he wrote on it, 'The biblical passage was handled with much care and expertness, and the recollections connected with it are, therefore, to be considered satisfactory, as they justify the conduct of the highpriest. The author supposes justly, that from this passage a defence of revolutionary actions would be drawn, if violence and injustice excel.' The paper was received by the authorities, and sent immediately to the minister of instruction, upon which Professor Baumgarten was dismissed from office."

The emperor of Austria promised again, that the code of laws in regard to religious professions would appear shortly. He also remarked, that he is desirous of doing justice to all his subjects;

RUSSIA.—The residences of several learned Israelites were searched by the police. One Rabbi Haym Margoloth was arrested because Feuerbach's and Heine's works were found in his library. Another man whose name is not mentioned, met with the same fate, because he had Eugene Sue's works among his books.

FRANCE.—It is rumored in Paris, that Mr. Fould will again change his official capacity; he will be appointed minister of finance. Demoiselle Wertheimer, another cantrix of the daughters of Zion, draws full houses in the Paris opera.

Mr. Pereire, prohibited all men connected with his house, to visit the Paris exchange. This had an unfavorable impression on the stocks. The cause of Pereire's decision was the animosity of the Rothschilds against his house. The emperor succeeded in reconciling the two houses, and Pereire revoked his interdiction. Rothschild contracted to replenish the bank of France in the course of this year with 280 millions of francs in bullion, just enough to make France bankrupt.

### Examinations vs. Exhibitions.

School examinations, judiciously regarded and properly conducted, have a beneficial effect upon teachers, pupils and parents; but, that they may answer their true design, and produce the favorable results for which they are instituted, their object should be clearly understood and wisely observed. An examination in the prospect should tend to stimulate both teachers and pupils so to perform all their school duties that they will, at any time, bear a strict and candid inspection.

Teachers and pupils should daily labor with a strong desire to do their work so faithfully that it will, at all times, bear the test of a close examination. Nothing can be more erroneous than the idea, which some appear to entertain, that the exercises and recitations of a single day, in the presence of a crowd of people, who have entered the school-room for the first time during the year, will afford a fair criterion for deciding upon the condition of a school, and of the ability or fidelity of teacher and pupils. On such occasions, the very circumstances will tend greatly to modify the real appearance of a school, both as regards deportment and recitations. The usual assemblage of people tends to abash or confuse the best pupils of a school. Many a good scholar has had his spirit crushed, and his ardor checked, by failures resulting from embarrassment on the day of examination. On such occasions, the children are frequently subjected to an ordeal that would be trying to adults. Sometimes the mere excitement attendant upon an examination causes many pupils to appear to great disadvantage. The modest and bashful child will be thrown into the shade; while the less worthy, the bold and impertinent, will thrust themselves forward. And, as the whole system of examinations is generally but a mere exhibition, and sometimes an imposition upon the ignorant multitude—who mistake mere recitations of poetry and speeches, mere acts of memory—for actually acquired knowledge. Under these circumstances, a good performer is often taken for a good scholar; a good memory for a good intellect; a flippancy for a clear head; a well drilled exercise for well prepared examination; under such circumstances, there is often the worst chance for the best children; and we would wrong them if we were to judge from the fact of a child's failure at the public examination. May parents take the hint, and not without good grounds, think less of their children's instructors.

The true object of an examination should be to ascertain whether, under all the circumstances, teacher and pupil have performed their daily duties in a faithful and intelligent manner, so that they deserve the continued approval of committees and parents. The desired knowledge on this point can be more satisfactorily obtained by occasional and informal visits to a school, than on a set examination-

day. I would, therefore, suggest that, instead of the mode of examining schools now so common, committees, or as is usual in Prussia, directors should visit the schools under their charge as frequently as may be, and without previous notice. At these visits, they should examine the several classes, with as much thoroughness as may be desirable, to ascertain their true condition. The teacher's methods of teaching and governing should also be carefully observed, and every step taken that may seem essential to gain a correct understanding of the true condition of the school.

These occasional visits will afford an insight into the every-day movements and state of the school, and give a more just view of the nature of the relation which subsists between the instructor and pupils. Results, in themselves highly satisfactory, as exhibited on examination day, may have been produced by methods and processes very unsatisfactory.

At the times of these visitations, it should be the aim of the teacher to conduct the several exercises precisely as he does when no visitors are present, that the school may appear in its usual condition. If the committee wish to examine any class or classes more at length, the teacher should most cheerfully acquiesce, and do all within his power to impart a correct understanding of the condition of the school, with all its defects, as well as excellences. If pupils have been idle or heedless, let it be seen to their disadvantage, if they have been diligent and attentive, let it appear to their credit.

If these informal visits shall tend to satisfy the committee that the schools have been laboring wisely and faithfully in all their relations, an opportunity should be afforded the teachers, at the close of their several terms, to present such an exhibition of the school as may best tend to interest parents and pupils. But it should be regarded as an exhibition and not as an examination. It should be an occasion that will be alike gratifying to pupils and to parents—a sort of assurance that school duties have been so satisfactorily performed as to entitle pupils and teacher to the privilege of exhibiting their more pleasing and less irksome exercises. The speaking of pieces, rehearsal of dialogues, and reading of compositions, may, in part, constitute the exercises on these occasions. Their true object should be, to show not what the pupil can recite, but what he actually can do.

### Acknowledgment.

We are under a deep sense of obligation to a respectable number of clerical and literary gentlemen of this city, the lively interest they evince to secure to our publication, a firm existence by introducing it into families of the religious and literary portion of our community.

We deem it a mark of respect due to a gentleman who avowedly occupies the first rank among the representatives of the press in this state to Frank Soule Esq. Editor of the *Daily Chronicle*, and a duty to ourselves to copy the following unsolicited opinion in relation to our publication given after the appearance of our second number. The omission to insert it among notices of a similar purport in our third number is owing to the press of business under which our paper had to get up hitherto.

"We have received the second number of this weekly newspaper, edited by Julius Eckman, D. D., and devoted to the interests of the Hebrew population. It is complete in every department, and is in itself a sufficient commentary upon the ability of its editor. One portion of the paper is to be devoted to the interests of education; and we notice, in the



number before us a very interesting article on the assortment of studies. It takes the position, and a very correct one, too, that much learning without system—studying too many branches at once—is a great defect in most educational systems. Another section of the paper is devoted to theology; and the articles under this heading, especially, are characterized by more than ordinary ability. They evince much thought upon the part of the author, and ready power of expression. The *Gleaner* is also a repository of rare and varied information upon subjects bearing upon Biblical and Jewish antiquities, and in this respect is well worth reading. Domestic Economy and Hygiene form a prominent feature. The children are not forgotten: three whole columns are filled with matter for their especial benefit. There is poetry for them, stories to amuse them, and good advice for their instruction. Altogether, the *Gleaner* is a unique and valuable paper, and deserves success.—*California Chronicle*, Saturday Jan. 24, 1857.

#### A Solicitor and Canvasser Wanted.

An active gentleman wanted to solicit Advertisements and subscriptions in this City. Apply at our Office, 133 Clay street, 2d story.

#### Removal.

The Office of the *Gleaner* will, from the 9th instant, be removed to 133 Clay street, between Leidesdorff and Sansome, opposite the printing office of O'Meara & Painter.

#### Notice.

Parties to whom we send this paper without their having ordered it, if they do not feel disposed to keep it, will please to send it back by mail; otherwise we shall consider them subscribers.

#### BIRTHS

On the 10th inst. Mrs. Henry Seligman, a son.

#### TO BANKERS, ASSAYERS And Gold Dust Dealers

#### THE HOUSE OF

**HARASZTHY, UZNAY & CO.,**  
HAVING ESTABLISHED their NEW Gold and Silver Refinery on a large scale, and in a permanent manner, are now ready to receive the precious metals and prepare them for immediate Coinage, at the U. S. Mint, in the most expeditious way.

They invite the attention of the Bankers and Gold Dust Dealers to the fact, that their refining is conducted by a process so much cheaper and quicker than that of the Government, that they can fix a much lower rate of charges for the operation, and thus make it a great pecuniary benefit to the Depositor both in the time of receiving his coin, as well as in the amount of the returns.

They are prepared to return either Coin or refined Bars for dust and imported Bars.

Office—No. 85 Battery st., near Commercial street. **HARASZTHY, UZNAY & CO.** mh20tf

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

**THE FIRM OF WASS, MOLITOR & CO.**  
Assayers of Gold and Silver, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and their business will be settled by CHARLES UZNAY, a member of said firm, and now a partner in the House of HARASZTHY, UZNAY & CO., Gold and Silver Refiners and Assayers, Office No. 85 Battery street, between Commercial and Sacramento sts.

The Assay Laboratory of the late firm having been transferred and connected with the new Refinery, the friends and depositors who have heretofore deposited with Wass, Molitor & Co., are respectfully solicited to continue their business with the new firm of Haraszthy, Uznay & Co.

S. C. WASS,  
A. P. MOLITOR,  
CHARLES UZNAY.

San Francisco, March 16, 1857. mh20tf

#### Belshazzar.

How of an empire's overthrow?

The princes from the feast were gone—

The idle flame was burning low—

"Twas midnight upon Babylon.

That night the feast was wild and high;

That night was Zion's God profaned;

The seal was set to blasphemy:

The last deep cup of wrath was drained.

'Mid jewelled roof and silken pall,

Belshazzar on his couch was flung;—

A burst of thunder shook the hail—

He heard—but 'twas no mortal tongue!

"King of the east! the trumpet calls,

That calls thee to a tyrant's grave;

A curse is on thy palace walls—

A curse is on thy guardian wave.

"A surge is in Euphrates bed,

That never fill'd its bed before;—

A surge that, e'er the morn be red,

Shall load with death its haughty shore.

"Behold a tide of Persian steel—

A torrent of the Median car;—

Like flame their gory banners wheel;—

Rise, king, and arm thee for the war!"

Belshazzar gazed—the voice was past—

The lofty chamber fill'd with gloom—

Rat echoed on the sudden blast

The rushing of a mighty plume.

He listened—all again was still;

He heard no clarion's iron clang;

He heard the fountain's gushing rill—

The breeze that through the roses sang.

He slept;—in sleep wild murmurs came—

A visioned splendour fired the sky;

He heard Belshazzar's taunted name—

He heard again the prophet cry—

"Sleep, Sultan! 'tis thy final sleep;

Or wake, or sleep the guilty dies;

The wrongs of those who watch and weep,

Around thee and thy nation, rise."

He started:—'mid the battle's yell,

He saw the Persian rushing on;—

He saw the flames around him swell;

Thou art ashes, King of Babylon!

CROLY

#### THE FAMILY.

#### Affectionate Advice to a Married Couple.

(Continued from page 58.)

#### CHAPTER II.

#### Cultivate an Amiable Temper.

Without a good temper you can neither enjoy a pleasing situation, nor support an inconvenient one. Without good nature there may be many valuable qualities; but they would be all gladly exchanged for that sweetness of disposition which compensates for a thousand defects.

The improvement of our temper is a thing not so much out of our power as is commonly supposed. The general idea is, that good temper is a certain gift of nature, like beauty; which a man cannot have unless he is born with it. It must be confessed that some seem formed, from their very birth, to be the delight of the human kind in this respect, and that others again seem to have brought into the world with them an unhappiness of temper, which seems incapable of melioration. The generality of mankind, however, are not found in these extremes. The temper of most people is made up of a mixture of good and bad. The character of the person, in point of temper, is denominated from that quality which has the ascendancy.

The predominance of a condemnable temper

is not to be charged wholly to the circumstances that excite it, but in part to the not imposing on ourselves that discipline which counteracts the influence of those circumstances which tend to deprave the temper. That the good in our temper may prevail, is a most desirable thing; and this desirable thing is attainable. Now, if interest may be allowed to second the voice of duty, hear what it says to the wedded pair: "If you wish to render your union delightful in all situations, and to relish it to the very last, seek the improvement of your temper, at any price."

On the cultivation of good nature, let me suggest a few hints.

Endeavor to ascertain what is that particular defect of temper, into which you are most liable to fall; and make a point of setting a strong guard over yourself in that particular. Let this idea be ever present in your mind: "At that weak part of my nature all the miseries of matrimonial life may enter." This will probably be found a hard service; but the necessity of the case obliges you to it. You have the choice of but two things: you must be incessantly vigilant and self-denying here, or suffer every domestic delight to be torn from you.

But I have another piece of advice to give, namely: avoid the occasions which excite any unruly temper to which you may be liable. This advice is given to you both, with respect to each other. Having ascertained each others particular imperfection, you have likewise learned what things they are that call it forth. That which provokes your partner must, as far as possible, be shunned.

Here a number of little matters become objects deserving attention. Nor must they be passed over because they are little. Little matters are felt to have great power when they act upon a tender heart. An insect could have blinded Samson when in his full strength. No small portion of the uneasiness that have embittered married life, has arisen out of the insect occurrences, which every day produces; and contemptible as they are in themselves, they must be watched, on account of the mischiefs of which they are capable.

There is no evil which petty occurrences more frequently generate than disputes; nor are there many things which it is more the interest of the married pair to guard against. "The contentions of a wife," saith Solomon, "are a continual dropping." Drop after drop wears a deeper impression than a thousand storms. What, therefore, is that unthinking woman about who indulges a disputing spirit; who will debate every point; and have the last word about straws? She is forcing her husband into other society, and that, perhaps to which he has had many objections; all of which, however, are at length overcome, by the refuge it affords him from the misery of incessant debate. It is not, perhaps, so much to the commission of the more alarming crimes, as to the frequency of frivolous disputes, that the alienation of married people from each other is to be generally ascribed. I may add, that in these irritating encounters, deeds of the worst kind have often had their beginning. Whatever, therefore, you forget, let me conjure both of you to remember the mischief of frivolous disputes.

(To be Continued.)

**HEBREW YOUNG MEN'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.**—The regular Debate Meeting of this Association will take place next Sunday Evening, at the Rooms, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Members are particularly requested to be punctual. All friends are invited to attend.  
m6 td A. HOFFMANN, Secretary.

#### The Lost Books of the Bible.

Under this heading we saw sometime since, in two publications, items calculated to under-value, by what is lost that portion which is preserved of the Bible, to obviate this tendency we reply:

1. That losing an object and noticing the loss at once proves that the loss was felt, and thought worthy of notice. And, as will be seen, the loss, as to quantity, was but of a trivial nature; the value of the great portion preserved is the more to be appreciated.

2. The loss of an object does not prove its being slighted or thought little of, since men lose valuables: jewels are lost. A diamond lost out of a ring does not prove that the ring was not considered valuable. But it was not appreciated.

3. The loss of an object does not affect its intrinsic value; since it depends on the party that has lost it, or on the time during which it was lost. During wars, conflagrations and national calamities valuable treasure, documents and archives are wholly or partially lost, though highly valuable; and if a portion is saved from the general almost universal loss, it shows the great value of that portion. Is it not so with the Bible, if, during wars, invasion and persecutions some portion of the Bible is lost, this loss does not disparage the portions preserved.

The wonder, in relation to the Bible, is not what is lost, but what, in spite of the many obstacles has been preserved.

Besides we must consider who has lost it—it was man. And has man not lost? behold our state, what has man not lost? The generality of our race are in a depraved state; the multitude have lost their consciences, their faith and their God; the multitude are the ungodly, or the idolaters. The multitude, the majority have in all ages, not only lost what was good and gracious, but they have thrown it away—have rejected it. To this Judea and Grecia, the religious and classic world, bear awful witness.

Israel always hated and persecuted his true prophets; and Greece poisoned a Socrates and banished an Aristides. And thus man's losing or even throwing away or rejecting a portion of the Bible, does prove nothing against the part lost or rejected or that preserved. We add the following from Horu:

1. That the Hebrew word (*serphen*) which we render *book*, properly signifies the bare rehearsal of any thing, or any kind of writing, however small; and it was the custom of the Jews to call every little memorandum by that name.

Thus, what we translate a *bill of divorcement* (Deut. xxiv. 1.) is in the original a *book of divorcement*, containing merely a few lines; in like manner, David's letter to Joab in 2 Sam. xi. 14, 15 is a *book* in the Hebrew and Greek; as also the king of Syria's letter to the king of Israel, mentioned in 2 Kings v. 6.

2. That several of these tracts, which are now extant, were written, not by persons pretending to any supernatural assistance, but by those who were styled recorders or writers of chronicles, an office of great honor and trust, but of a different kind from that of the prophets.

3. But, supposing that the books in question were written by those who were truly prophets, yet they were not written by inspiration.

This argument is forcibly stated by Augustine, in the following manner:—In the histories of the kings of Judah and Israel, several things are mentioned which are not there explained, and are referred to as contained in other books which the prophets wrote.

(To be Continued.)



## MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYMENT

**GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO'S** Male and Female Employment Office, under the supervision of the Young Men's Christian Association. Particular attention paid to supplying Private Families with Servants of all kinds. Also, have a House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency Office, collect Bills, Rents, etc.  
**GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO.,**  
 N. E. corner Clay and Kearny sts.,  
 m6 1m Next to Mosse's Book Store.

**JONES, TOBIN & CO.,**  
 IMPORTERS OF  
**French, English & German**  
**Fancy Goods.**

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 LACES,  
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 BRUSHES,  
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 &c., &c.  
 Northeast Corner of Sansome and Sacramento Sts.

**FREDERICK FRANK & CO.**  
 OFFER FOR SALE  
 —EX "COLLEGE" FROM LONDON—  
**OLIVER'S STORES**—Two well-assorted Involves consisting of Pie, Fruit, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, etc.—Goods & Wynn's and Robt. Peck's.  
**CIDER**—Jones' Celebrated Sparkling Champagne Cider;  
**HOCK WINE**—Hockheimer, Leibefraumlich Johanneberg, etc.;  
**STEINWEIN**—Growth of 1886;  
**SPARKLING HO K and M. WELLE WINE**;  
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Also—Late Arrivals;  
**CHAMPAGNE**—Veuve Clicquot and Boll & Co.'s;  
**ABSINTHE**—A. D. VEDMOUTH—Celebrated mark of Bugtinde WINE, CURACAO, etc.;  
**VIN-GAR**—King fish dark or pale;  
**SHERBY**—Mossy's Evans' and Lowndes' brands, in bulk or bottle, in bond or duty paid;  
**ALE AND PORTER**—In bulk or bottle;  
**BURTIN BREWERY CO'S** No. 3 ALE, and other Goods.  
 jan30

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

**S. H. MEEKER & CO.,**  
 SUCCESSORS TO  
**GOODWIN & CO. & MEEKER,**  
**HAVE** now on hand and for sale, a very large stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS, which they will sell on the most favorable terms. Now in Store—  
 600 packages of New York Brandy, and Old Western Whiskey;  
 100 bbls very Old Bourbon Whiskey;  
 200 1-8 Philadelphia Brandy;  
 20 Pipes Philadelphia Gin;  
 40 bbls New York Gin;  
 250 packages French Brandy, various brands;  
 50 quarter-casks Harmony and Duff Gordon Old Pale Sherry;  
 150 packages Loubat and London Dock Port Wines;  
 600 cases Claret;  
 300 cases Sautern and Hock;  
 300 baskets Champagne, including the well known and favorite brands: Max Sutaime, Chas. Heidsieck, Schneider, Chateau de Ay, &c., Longworth's Wines.  
 Also—Syrups, Cordials, Ginger Wine, &c., Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.  
**S. H. MEEKER & CO.,**  
 m6 1m Front st., corner Oregon.

**BARRY & PATTEN,**  
 Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**WINES AND LIQUORS,**  
 116 and 118 Montgomery Street,  
 m6 8m SAN FRANCISCO.

**Oakley's Saloon,**  
 BASEMENT OF CONCERT HALL,  
 Between Clay and Commercial sts.  
**THIS M. MONTGOMERY SALOON HAS BEEN** fitted up in magnificent style, and at a great expense, will be open on  
**THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 26TH.**  
 This is the largest Saloon in the State. The manager has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has engaged the services of  
**MISS JULIA P. LEY,**  
 THE CELEBRATED VOCALIST,  
 Who will appear every night till further notice.  
 m6 1m W. H. DERRICK, Manager.

**Goldsmith House,**  
**No. 109 Sacramento Street,**  
 Goldsmith & Stern,.....Proprietors.

**TRAVELERS and FAMILIES** will find this House one of the most desirable, as it is centrally located. The Tables are always supplied with the best the market affords, and the Proprietors will spare no pains to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the city.  
 feb18-19

**NEW YORK HOTEL,**  
 CORNER OF  
**Battery and Commercial Streets,**  
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**BACHMAN & ELSASSER,**  
 PROPRIETORS.

**KOSCHAR BOARDING AND LODGING HOUSE,**  
 BY  
**MRS. ELLEN HEIBORN,**  
 Sister to Mrs. Lewis, formerly of Sansome St., now 23 Trinity Alley.  
 Keeps an excellent Table, and is ready to accommodate Boarders on very reasonable terms.  
 feb27

**BOARDING HOUSE.**  
**HERREN,** die an einer kräftigen, Koscher Hausmann's Kost theilzunehmen wünschen, können, unter massigen Bedingungen accommodirt werden, bei  
**MADAME A. MICHAEL,**  
 Washington street, gegenüber Montgomery Block.

**כשר**  
**Boarding and Lodging**  
**MRS. A. WARSHAUER,**  
 Southeast corner of Stockton and Clay Streets,  
 (OVER THE GROCERY STORE.)  
 feb20-5m

**מצות**  
**MATZOTH.**  
**PASSOVER BREAD.**

**THE** undersigned, having received the contract for Baking the Passover Bread for the congregation "arith Israel," for the ensuing holidays, is ready to receive orders for the same.

The community may depend upon their being of superior quality, as he had the baking of them last year for the congregation "Immanuel," which gave entire satisfaction.  
 Orders left at **P. WOOLF'S,**  
 Corner Sutter and Dupont Streets,  
 And at **Mr. ASHIM'S,**  
 Corner Commercial and Leidesdorff.

**LEVINSON, BRO. & CO.,**  
 JOBBERS OF  
**HAVANA & DOMESTIC**  
**SEGA RS,**  
 CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO,  
 CIGARETTES, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, &c.  
 No. 83 Battery Street, between Commercial and Sacramento,  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

**WEIL & CO.,**  
 Importers and Wholesale Dealers in  
**HAVANA SEGARS,**  
**TOBACCO,**  
**Snuff, Matches, Cards, &c.,**  
 84 Sacramento Street,  
 SAN FRANCISCO.  
 All kinds of orders from the city and country promptly attended to.  
 feb27

**HENRY SCHMIEDELL,**  
 IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**HOSIERY, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,**  
 106 Clay Street, between Sansome and Battery,  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.**

## מצות

**MATZOTH! MATZOTH!!**  
**THE** subscribers beg leave to announce to the Hebrew communities of California, that the contract for baking the MATZOTH for the ensuing Passover, has been awarded them. Having baked the best kind of Matzoth last year, we are sure to give entire satisfaction this year, also, to the community; and we hope to receive your orders at the **ORIENTAL BAKERY,** Vallejo street, between Stockton and Powell, and at the **Eureka Saloon,** at Brenner & Rosenthal's.

**ADLER & MORITZ.**  
**E. ADLER.**  
 feb20 **S. MORITZ.**

## KOSCHAR MEAT.

**כשר**  
**Y. ABRAHAM,**  
**BUTCHER,**  
 Corner Jackson & Kearny Sts.,  
**SAN FRANCISCO,**

Recommends to his former Customers and the Public his assortment of **PRIME MEAT.**  
 Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the greatest punctuality.  
 feb27

**M. LOUISON & CO.,**  
 Importers and Dealers in  
**German, French, English,**  
 AND  
**AMERICAN FANCY GOODS,**  
 Looking Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Accordions, Cutlery, Hosiery, Playing Cards, etc.,  
**No. 83 Battery Street,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

**HEBREW BOOKS, ETC.**  
**MEYER STEPPACHER,**  
**BROADWAY,**  
 Next house East of the Synagogue,  
 Has always on hand a supply of  
 ספרים חז"נים  
 ספרים חז"נים  
 To be disposed of at reasonable prices.  
 feb26

**JOHN W. TUCKER,**  
 IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
**WATCHES, DIAMONDS,**  
**SILVER WARE,**  
**Jewelry and Silver-Plated Ware.**

**QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.**  
 Watches repaired with care and warranted.  
**No. 125 Montgomery Street,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO.**

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this method will prove as satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had been selected under their own supervision.  
 feb 3

**TO JEWELERS AND OTHERS.**  
**MEZOOSOTH.**  
**A** NUMBER of MEZOOSOTH in elegantly silver gilt and gold cases, French workmanship, have been deposited for sale with our agent, Mr. L. Newstatt. Parties in the City and Country, may send in their orders. Address Mr. F. Newstatt, office of *Gleaner*, 110 Sacramento street, San Francisco.  
 feb20

**BOND'S**  
**BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY,**  
 305 Stockton Street,  
 Between Pacific and Broadway, **SAN FRANCISCO.**  
 Manufactures of every variety of BREAD, CAKE, PASTRY, JELLIES, CREAMS, CRACKERS and CONFECTIONERY.  
 Balls, Weddings and Parties supplied at short notice.  
**ADISON F. BOND** **JOSEPH W. BOND.**  
 m6 8m

## MATZOTH.

**THE CHEBRA SHOMRA SHAB.** BOTH will bake MATZOTH and sell them at the usual prices.

Orders for the City and Country will be received in the Basement of Northeast Corner of Washington and Dupont Streets.

**N. B. Patic** who are scrupulous about Matzoth, have an opportunity offered to get them prepared according to the strictest requirements of the Rabbinical Law. feb20

**S. MORGENSTERN,**  
**PACIFIC CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.**  
 Corner Pacific and Front Streets.

Hats, Caps, Boots, and Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.  
 feb20

**WELLS, FARGO & CO.,**  
**EXPRESS**  
 AND  
**BANKING COMPANY,**

OFFICE, Northwest Corner of Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco.

**CAPITAL, \$600,000.**

**SEND, DAILY, TO ALL PARTS OF CALIFORNIA—**

**WEEKLY**—To Crescent City, Oregon, and the Southern Coast;  
**SEMI-MONTHLY**—To the Atlantic States, in charge of Special Messengers, by the Panama and Nicaragua Steamers, connecting in New York with the **AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,** West and Canada West. **UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.,** Portland West. **HARRIS & KERRIS CO.,** North and Canada West. **NATIONAL EXPRESS CO.,** North and Canada East. **AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS & EXCHANGE COMPANY,** England, Germany and France.

**EXCHANGE**  
 On all the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

**COLLECTIONS MADE**  
 And General Express Business promptly attended to.  
**LOUIS MCANNE, J.,**  
 General Agent for California.  
**G. W. BELL,** Superintendent Banking Department.  
**SAMUEL E. KNIGHT,** Superintendent Express Department.  
 feb18

**A GRAND PURIM BALL**  
**WILL** be given by **MR. JACOB LATZ** at **PICK-WICK HALL,** on Tuesday, March 10, 1887.

**COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.**  
**F. STROUSE,** **S. LATZ,**  
**B. BECK,** **L. KAFLAR.**  
 Tickets, \$2.00.

**BERNARD, DENNERY & CO.,**  
 Opposite the Eldorado Building,  
**No. 192 Washington Street,**  
**DEALER IN**  
**CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA,**  
 Britannia and Silver Plated Ware.  
 ja30-3m

**כשר**  
**KOSHER MEAT.**  
**Jefferson Market,**  
**No. 122 R Street.**  
 Between 4th and 5th Streets, SACRAMENTO.  
**HAS ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SUPPLY OF** BEEF and other Meats. Also, Spiced Beef Sauces, prepared for  
**פסה**  
 Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.  
 ja30

**S H E W'S**  
**DAGUERREAN GALLERY,**  
 113 Montgomery St., over Hoffman's Store.  
 Either Daguerreotype or Ambrotype taken in the highest perfection of the art, in any kind of weather, and at one-half the prices charged by some of the other artists in the city.  
 Copies of Daguerreotypes, Engravings, or Paintings, executed in a neat manner.  
 MINIATURES set in Lockets, Pins and Rings for **TWO DOLLARS.**  
 jan30



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**HEBREW SCHOOL.**

**H. LEVI & CO—**  
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN  
**Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, etc.,**  
CALIFORNIA STREET.  
m131m Between Front and Battery



## JUVENILE.



God.

God is in heaven! Can he hear  
A little prayer like mine!  
Yes, thoughtful child, thou needst not fear,  
He listeneth to thine.

God is in heaven! Can he see  
When I am doing wrong!  
Yes, that he can; he looks at thee  
All day and all night long.

God is in heaven! Would he know  
If I should tell a lie?  
Yes, though thou saidst it very low,  
He'd hear it in the sky.

God is in heaven! Does he care—  
Does he provide for me?  
Yes; all thou hast to eat or wear,  
'Tis God that gives it thee.

God is in heaven! Can I go  
To thank him for his care?  
Not yet; but love him here below,  
And he will take thee there.

God is in heaven! May I pray  
To go there when I die?  
Yes; love him, seek him, and one day,  
He'll call thee to the sky.

## Chance.

At the foot of one of those gigantic mountains in Asia, which lift up their heads so far above the clouds that the eye of man never saw their summits, stood a beautiful cottage, facing the east. The mountain stream leaped and murmured on the north; the verdant plain where the bright-eyed gazelle sported, lay spread out in front; the garden and the olive-yard, filled with every flower and every fruit which an oriental sun could pencil and ripen, lay on the south; while back, on the west, rose the everlasting mountain. Here were walks and shades and fruits, such as were found nowhere else. The sun shone upon no spot more luxuriant; the moonbeams struggled to enter no place more delightful; and the soft wings of the breezes of evening fanned no such abode in all the east. The howl of the wolf was never heard here, the sly fox never came here to destroy; and here the serpent's hiss was never heard.

This cottage was the home of HAFED, the aged and the prosperous. He reared this cottage; he adorned this spot; and here for more than four-score years, he had lived and studied. During all this time, the sun had never forgotten to visit him daily; the harvest had never failed, the pestilence had never destroyed, and the mountain-stream had never dried up. The wife of his youth still lived to cheer and bless him; and his son and daughter were such as were not to be found in all that Province. No youth could rein the horse, hurl the javelin, chase the lion, or delight the social circle, like this son. No daughter of kings could be found so beautiful and perfect as was this daughter, with an eye so bright and joyous, and a form so symmetrical, as hers.

But who can ensure earthly happiness? In one short week, HAFED was stripped of all his joys.

His wife went to see a new white peacock, which it was said a neighbor, who lived a mile off in the ravine, had just brought home. She took cold, and a quick fever followed; and on her return, HAFED saw that she must die. Before two days were gone, the old man was standing at her open grave. He gazed long, and said impatiently—"Cover her, —cover the only woman that I ever loved!"

The son and the daughter both returned from the burial of their mother, fatigued and sick. The nurse gave them, as she thought, a simple medicine. In a few hours it was found to be poison, HAFED saw that they must die;—for the laws of nature are fixed, and poison kills, He buried them in one wide, deep grave, and it seemed as if in that grave he buried his reason and his religion. He tore his grey hair,—he cursed the light of day, and wished the moon turned into blood; and above all, he blasphemed his God, declaring that the laws which he had established were all wrong, useless, and worse than none. He wished the world were governed by chance; but this was a hopeless wish, he wished that at his death he might go to a world where there was no God to fix unalterable laws. He arraigned the wisdom of God in his government over this world, declaring that his plans were weak, and worse than none, and that it would be far better to have no God in the universe!

In the centre of HAFED's garden stood a large, beautiful Palm-tree. Under it was HAFED sitting, the second evening after closing the grave over his children. The seat on which he sat had been reared by his son. On the leaf of the tree which lay before him, were some exquisite verses written by the pencil of his daughter. Before him lay the beautiful country with green sprinkled here and there, as far as the eye could see, with habitations of men, and upon this great landscape the shadows of the mighty mountains were now setting. In the east, the moon was just pushing up her modest face, and the gold of day was softening into the silver of night. While HAFED looked on all this, grief began to swell in his throat; his tongue murmured; his heart was full of hard thoughts of God, which nearly amounted to blasphemy.

As the night deepened, HAFED, as he then thought, fell asleep with a heavy heart. When he supposed he awoke, it was in a new spot. The mountain, the landscape, the home, were all gone. All was new.

As he stood wondering where he was, he saw a creature approaching him, which, at first, he mistook for a baboon; but on its coming near, he discovered that it was a creature somewhat resembling a man, but every way malformed, ill-shaped, and monstrous.

He came up and walked around HAFED as he would a superior being, exclaiming, "beautiful, beautiful creature?"

"Shame, shame on thee!" said HAFED; "dost thou treat a stranger thus with insults? Leave off thy jests, and tell me where I am, and how I came here!"

"I do not know how you came here, but here you are in our world, which we call *chance-world*, because everything happens here by chance."

"Ah! is it so? This must be delightful! This is just the world for me. Oh! had I always lived here, my beautiful children would not have died under a foolish and inexorable law! Come, show me this world!—for I long to see it. But have ye really no God, nor any one to

make laws and govern you just as he sees fit?"

"I don't know what you mean by God: we have nothing of that kind here,—nothing but chance; but go with me, and you will understand all about it."

As they proceeded, HAFED began to notice that everything looked queer and odd. Some of the grass was green, some red, some white, some new, and some dying; some grew with the top downward; all kinds were mingled together; and on the whole, the sight was very painful. He stopped to examine an orchard; here chance had been at work. On a fine-looking apple-tree, he saw no fruit but large, coarse cucumbers. A small peach-tree, was breaking down under its load of gourds. Some of the trees were growing with their tops downwards, and the roots branching out into the air. Here and there were great holes dug, by which somebody had tried to get down twenty or thirty feet, in order to get the fruit. The guide told HAFED that there was no certainty about these trees; and could never tell what fruit a tree would happen to bear. The tree which this year bears cucumbers, may bear potatoes next year, and perhaps you would have to dig twenty feet for every potatoe you obtained.

They soon met another of the "chance-men." His legs were very unequal in length, one had no knee, and the other no ankle. His ears were set upon his shoulders, and around his head was a thick, black bandage. He came groping his way, and HAFED at once asked him how long since he had lost his sight?

"I have not lost it," said he; "but when I was born, my eye-balls happened to be turned in instead of out, and the back parts being outward, are very painful in the light, and so I put on a covering."

"Well, but canst thou see any thing? Methinks thou mayest see strange things within."

"True but the difficulty is to get any light in there. I have contrived various ways to do so,—have had it poured into my ears and nose; but all will not do. Yet I am as well off as others. My brother has one good eye on the top of his head; but he only looks directly up with it to the clouds; and the sun almost puts it out. He shuts it most of the time during the day; but it happens to be one of those eyes that will not stay shut, and so when he sleeps the flies trouble him badly. I have a sister who has nineteen eyes in her head; but they are a vexation. She sees eighteen things too many. Even now she can't realize that she has not nineteen fathers, and as many mothers. She goes to bed, and falls on the floor nineteen times at least before she gets in. She goes to drink, and sees nineteen cups, and knows not which is the real cup. But so it happened, and she is as well off as most in this "chance-world." But, after all, it's a glorious world, I do assure you."

(To be Continued.)

## School Notice.

Dear children, you will attend at the office, 133 Clay street, on Saturday and Sunday as usual.

You will be prepared to recite the ten commandments in verse, as given on page 65.

The smaller children may repeat the English and Hebrew names of the Five Books of Moses as given here.

Names of the Five Books of Moses:  
Genesis,..... Bera-Shith.  
Exodus,..... Shamoth.  
Leviticus,..... Vayikrah.  
Numbers,..... Bam-midbar.  
Deuteronomy,..... De-Varim.

## MERCER &amp; BERNHEIM,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## Candy Manufacturers,

No. 136 Kearny Street,

Factory,..... Second street, below Minna.

HAVING Completed their New Factory, and introduced Steam into the manufacture of Refined Candies, Messrs. M. & B. would respectfully call the attention of the public and the trade to the magnificent stock of Confectionery they can now offer, manufactured expressly for the California and Pacific trade. Having been practically engaged in the business in this city the past five years, they are enabled to defy Competition from any source. In addition to the usual variety of Stick and Lump Candy, they can supply Comfitures, flavored equal to the French, Candy Toys, Gum Drops, Imitation Fruit—in fact, every variety of Confectionery the art has produced.

Messrs. M. & B. would request an inspection of their Stock previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they feel satisfied they can suit the wants of the most fastidious.

MERCER & BERNHEIM.

m6 3m Remember—136 Kearny street.

## First Premium Again!

## R. H. VANCE,

Has, by the Superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, received

## THE FIRST PREMIUM

Awarded by the State Fair of 1856, being the

## Third Time

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

## COMPETITORS.

Corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

To those who wish something new and beautiful, we have purchased the Patent Right for cutting

## AMBROTYPES

for this State, and is now prepared to take them in a style unequalled in the United States, of any size, from the smallest miniature to life-size.

I hereby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this City or State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a fraud upon the public, being a miserable imitation of the genuine article.

## PHOTOGRAPHS!

We are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS "BOTH PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.

Photographic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c., &c., taken at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PICTURE, GO TO VANCE'S, CORNER OF SACRAMENTO AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.

EDWARDS & BALLEE,  
IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
SAN FRANCISCO AND HONG KONG.

H. F. EDWARDS, Hong Kong. W. J. BALLEE, San Francisco.  
Jy6 17

## G. &amp; W. NOOK,

MANUFACTURERS of Copper and Tin and Sheet Iron Wares. Also—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Parlor Grates, Marbleized Iron Mantels, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Force and Lift Pumps, Brass Cocks, Couplings, Hose, Tinware and Cooking Utensils of all kinds. No. 141 Washington street, below Montgomery.

They are now prepared to attend to the wants of all their customers, and as many new ones as may favor them with a call.

Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell. As they keep none but the Best of Workmen and use the best material, they are always willing to warrant their work.

Jobbing of all kinds attended to with promptitude.

Force and Lift Pumps put up and old ones repaired, &c. &c. m6 3m